

THE COLUMBIA HERALD.

EXTRA TO WEEKLY EDITION.

COLUMBIA, TENN., TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1892.

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY.

EARLY IN JULY THE RACKET STORE

WILL BE MOVED

From its present location to the house now occupied by the

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

COR. SEVENTH AND GARDEN STS.

—Remember the place will be—

UNDER THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

TROTWOOD'S MISCELLANY.

"My prejudices are my principles," said an old Democrat down in Alabama years ago; and we have often thought it was the way with most of us. Let us then have correct prejudices.

Whenever the school-room begins to be run on the political line altogether, you will hear something drop—and it will be the bottom out of the school business.

A justice of the peace fined a lawyer \$10 for contempt of court. The lawyer promptly handed him a \$20 bill. "I have no change," said the judge, tendering it back to the offender. "I didn't suppose you did," said the lawyer; "just keep it all. I'll take the other ten out in contempt, too."

This is the first Monday and also the glorious Fourth. As the hair silvers up and the face graver grows, the memories of the patriotic Fourth troop back to make us more thankful that we'll have a better government yet next year.

The South is rapidly forging to the front in its literary ability. The Lipincotts now devote their excellent monthly almost entirely to the product of Southern pens, and 'tis safe to say that a brighter, healthier or more interesting monthly comes not from the press.

A country can no more become great without a refined literature than a man can without a great soul. The literature is the soul of a people. It is the part of them that lives forever.

Are not our Southern writers pauperizing too much to dialect? It is easily overdone and few readers from a distance understand it. Think of yourself reading with pleasure a story told by a Septuagenarian in his own brogue. As Paine's "The Edinburgh" would say, "Good! it is just terrible!"

If the boom in pedigreed stock does not overheat than start people to paying more attention to their own pedigrees, it will not have been in vain.

What a comparison of the appreciation of the dollar over the spiritual, lies in the fact that a man will trace the pedigree of his horse back to the Arab steed that carried Napoleon over the Alps, and yet hardly know his grandparents or care whether they were imported from Africa or Russia.

First be something; then all you say or do is something.

The first thing a man must do when he starts out to succeed in life is to get the consent of all his neighbors.

Not how long we live, but what we do while we live, is one of the true remarks of the ancients. In his sight a thousand years are as a watch in the night; therefore if a man could live a thousand years of idleness they would count as nothing in God's sight.

There is no kind of doubt to our mind that the Christian religion is getting to be too much a question of church and not enough of Christ.

A child's mind is like the building material in a house—if it is not first-class material to begin with, the best architect living cannot make the perfect house of it.

The love of good books should be one of the chief pleasures of man. Through them he may always be admitted into the society of great men of all ages. He may follow Alexander in battle, or weep with Dickens at the death of Little Dorrit. As he grows older they become his chief companions, when others are too busy to notice him.

The man who loves to read good books is never in need of a companion.

If one-fifth of the time spent in idle talk and folly was spent in some intellectual improvement, we would be both better and happier.

A child's mind is wonderful indeed. Its growth is entirely imperceptible. The boy or girl who has failed to pass in a higher grade, may, nevertheless, have made the most mental improvement; not along the grade line, but along the life-work line.

"Tis an easy matter to see our errors of the past. Experience is like a lantern hung up in the stern of a vessel—good to light up the path behind."

"Proverbs are easy to make," said a young man to his professor of theology. "Make a few, then," said the old teacher. So far they have not set up any opposition shop to Solomon's.

The iron bridges of the old Volunteer State seem to be cutting quite a figure in the moral history of the commonwealth. The crack of the rapids' neck and the editorial on "Let the Law Take its Course" follow each other like a report and its echo. And still the good work goes on, and iron bridges continue to go over rivers and rapids continue to go over the bridge. God bless the iron bridge!

"No Republican form of government can long exist," says Montesque. "It is either destroyed by foes from without or corruption within." And thus at that early date was the advent of the Republican party foreshadowed.

The Ladies' Home Journal has been publishing a series of mighty interesting readings on "Mr. Beecher as I know him," by his wife. 'Tis strange the kind old lady left out the Juliet in this play of the same name.

Charles Dickens' daughter is also out in a story. We have asked the Lord to forgive her—she knew not what she did.

Thomas Nelson Page began to write to amuse his sweetheart, and thus does the influence of woman continue to be felt from the creation of man to morals.

Harrison is a cold-blooded, calculating politician; Blaine is an open-hearted, brainy statesman. Harrison is a smooth-tongued, dignified impersonation of force-bill Republicanism; Blaine is a deep-thinking, far-sighted friend of his own race. Harrison would sacrifice the honor of every man south of the Ohio river to save one tenet of the Republican party; Blaine would blow up Italy with gun-boats to protect the American idea of justice in New Orleans. Harrison, triumphant, is a cold-headed, malignant devil; Blaine an impulsive, whole-souled white man. That's the difference between them.

Once there was a school boy who would not study from books, but who persistently took his wrappings and continued to stroll around in the woods, playing with water wheels in the rapid streams while his brother went to school and got the Valedictory. The stroller invented a new machine and is today president of an iron foundry and his brother is book-keeper for a retail grocery store.

Moral: Don't teach the boy too much text-book. Just so he is steady at his gait, let him go his own way.

Every white man in America when he comes to vote ought to ask this way: If I were a speck on a planet and the people of all the world were gathered on the beach as the lady descended to what seemed a child, would I be content to live at one end of eternity with it at the other. This is strong, reader, and may be wicked, but they say a man is found in his blood, and it ought to overbalance the water that's in him.

The Kolb people down in Alabama have put up their little man, and he is now trying to burst up the organized Democracy and thus place the black kidney-foot on the alabaster article of the white cervix. Compared to Kolb, Mr. John H. McDowell is a white-robed angel with a crown of gold on his head, with wings made of the feathers of charity, clad in a skin of brotherly love, and his perspiration but drops of holy water. Gentle reader, it is a fact: we know him.

"What fools these mortals be." Who can look back over his past life and say he has made no mistake? We know of only one man, and in the neighborhood in which he lives his promise to return a borrowed dollar is looked on as a piece of refined humor.

'Tis easy to see the glaring inconsistencies and faults of our fellow men. What a pity some men were not made with their eyes in the same place as those of the cuttle fish and thus be compelled to look all over themselves before the range of their censorious vision reached the ignoble stature of their neighbors.

ON THE ROCKS.

The Steamer City of Chicago Wrecked at Early Morn.

During a Fog She Goes Ashore on the Irish Coast.

All of the Passengers Reach the Shore in Safety.

Some in Lifeboats and Others by Climbing Rope Ladders to the Top of an Overhanging Cliff Early Two Hundred Feet High—An Infant Falls a Hundred Feet from Its Mother's Arms and Is Caught by a Sailor—Graphic Account of the Transferring of the Passengers from the Disabled Vessel to the Cliff.

LONDON, July 4.—The Inman line steamer City of Chicago, Captain Redford, which left New York June 23 for Liverpool, is ashore on the Irish coast. The steamer went ashore in a dense fog about half a mile inside the west head of Kinsale about 5:30 Friday morning. She ran her stern into the cliff within half an hour of high water. The sea was smooth, and the wind was moderate from the southwest and light.

No Panic. At the time of the accident the passengers, both cabin and steerage, were nearly all up and many of them on deck, expecting, when the fog should clear, to enjoy a view of the Irish coast.

When the morning sound was heard, too short and the deck did not quite clear the vessel, it struck among the crew, who were gathered on deck, knocking one of the sailors down. The man had his arm broken but was not otherwise injured.

The rope thus thrown to the beleaguered vessel enabled the lifeboats to be quickly brought into use, and the passengers were transferred to the beach as speedily as possible, and with as little discomfort as ever attends such exciting experiences.

Meanwhile the life savers had lowered row boats to the cliff, which at this point is 200 feet high, and springs almost perpendicularly from the beach. Up the strong but rusted ladders the passengers, piloted and encouraged by hardy coastmen, slowly climbed in the darkness of the night, until over 300 of them had safely reached the top of the rocks. No lives were lost. There were 350 passengers on board.

An Infant's Close Call. Among those who undertook this novel and somewhat difficult aerial journey were many women and children. The women were given the first chance to make the trip, but many declined, not being able to bear these sudden changes of position and the excitement of the descent.

The first of the women passengers was a young lady, who, clinging to her husband as he descended, fell overboard. The husband, who was a sailor, saw her fall, and, before she could reach the bottom, he had reached her and held her up to the cliff.

The little one fell and a cry of horror arose from the passengers, who saw the life savers gathered on the beach as the lady descended to what seemed a child.

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It was a fearful climb to the top of the cliff, but once there the cottages of fishermen and coast guards opened hospitable doors to the unfortunate. Many were forced to walk miles to farm houses, in order to get under cover. They knocked at the doors and aroused the farmers, who, in some instances, showed generous kindness. They at once prepared fires, at which the guests were invited to dry their clothing.

In other cases the farmers applied to the coast guard for assistance, and the coast guard sent men to the shore to take the passengers to the shore. The passengers were then taken to the shore and the coast guard sent men to the shore to take the passengers to the shore.

The fore compartment of the steamer is full of water, evidently the result of her bottom coming in contact with the jagged rocks.

The vessel, head of Kinsale is about twenty miles west of Queenstown. The City of Chicago is an iron steamship of 3,383 tons. She was built at Glasgow in 1883.

Not Seriously Damaged. New York, July 4.—The New York office of the Inman line were notified Saturday morning that the passengers of the steamship City of Chicago, which went ashore on the Irish coast near Kinsale, Friday night, have arrived at Liverpool. The cablegram also stated that the ship was not seriously damaged, and would be got off the rocks at high water. The passengers with their baggage were conveyed by special train to Queenstown, thence by boat to Liverpool.

BLOWN INSIDE OUT. The Umbrella Trust Not What It Was Put Up To Be.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The Times says the umbrella trust, whose existence was first so vigorously denied, and afterward was heralded far and wide as likely to put money in the pockets of those interested in it, has so far not been the great money-making scheme that the originators' fancy painted it.

Instead of getting into the trust all the umbrella makers, or even 80 per cent. of them, as the promoters said they would, only 50 per cent. have gone into it, and the number is too small to enable the trust to control the market and to run the prices up or down at will.

In view of this fact some of those who went into it are not altogether satisfied with the scheme. They don't see as to where their increased profits are to come from, and to meet this complaint which has been made, the trust has begun to discharge travelers and others employees.

The firms having been combined, one man can cover territory that was formerly worked by two or three. It was stated yesterday by one authority that already 75 per cent. of old employees have been discharged, and the others were quaking in their shoes for fear they would lose their places. Those men not in the trust have been besieged by men who have lost their positions.

The only thing the trust has been successful in doing so far is to get a decision from the umbrella frame manufacturers that they will sell umbrella frames to members of the trust at a slight reduction.

TO THE MONETARY CONFERENCE

Harrison Will Appoint Three Republicans and Two Democrats.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—It is understood that the proposed international money conference was one of the subjects considered at Friday's cabinet meeting, and that the president has decided to select three Republicans and two Democrats as the conferees on the part of the United States.

According to the same authority, Senators Allison and Jones, of Nevada, and H. W. Cannon, will be selected to represent the Republican party and Senator Carlisle and F. A. Walker, the Democratic, with the possibility that Senator Daniel or Judge Lambert Tree be chosen in place of Carlisle. Senators Jones and Daniel are recognized champions of free coinage of silver, while the others named are regarded as advocates of a bi-metallic standard of values.

CHOLERA SPREADING.

From the East It Reaches Italy—A Quarantine Established.

ROME, July 4.—It is unofficially stated that the cholera from the east has already reached Italy. Five cases are reported at Brindisi, between which port and the Levant steamers ply regularly, and two cases are reported at Lathina, near Brindisi.

There is much public excitement in Brindisi, which has lately been gaining a great deal of the ocean trade. The authorities have ordered a quarantine against all suspected vessels.

Brindisi is in southern Italy, in the province of Lecce, at the head of a bay in the Adriatic, forty-five miles from Taranto.

BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

The Preliminary Work Being Done for the Coming Conference.

PARIS, July 4.—The English embassy and United States legation here are both busily occupied over the preliminary attending the coming Behring sea arbitration tribunal. It is believed that the court will not meet until August.

A well known authority said that there are only five men from whom M. Carnot can choose the French arbitrator, for only five men fulfill the requirements of the convention, viz: Jurists of distinguished reputation acquainted with the English league, and of those five only one exactly fits the requirements of the convention.

Girl Murdered.

New York, July 4.—The body of Lizzie Deiter, cut diagonally in twain, was found early Saturday morning on the Long Island railroad at Maspeth, L. I. About one hundred yards over the city line in Queens county. Miss Deiter was twenty-two years of age and lived with her father, Adam Deiter, a laborer in Maspeth, whose house is less than 300 yards from where the body was found. At first it was thought that the girl had committed suicide, but it had been accidentally killed, but it is now generally believed that she was assaulted and killed and her body afterward placed on the railway track.

Another Battle Expected.

LONDON, July 4.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that the state Rio Grande do Sul is virtually in the hands of General Castilho's party, and the latter are preparing to drive his opponents from every part of the state where they still hold ground. News from the scene of disturbance is difficult to obtain, but it is certain that another and probably decisive battle will be fought.

COMPETITION

The Cause of the Iron and Steel Workers' Lockout.

So Says One of the Manufacturers of Pittsburgh.

No Concessions Made by Either the Manufacturers or Workers—Will Meet Again Wednesday—Nearly 200,000 Men Idle in Pittsburgh and Vicinity—Preparations for War at Homestead.

PITTSBURGH, July 4.—The iron scale conference of manufacturers and workers, which, it was hoped, would result in a settlement of the great strike, was in session four hours Friday, and finally adjourned without being any nearer an agreement than before. Contrary to expectations both sides refused to make any concessions, and after fruitless talking from 2 o'clock Friday afternoon until 6, an adjournment was taken until Wednesday.

In an interview one of the most prominent manufacturers in the city gave the position of the employers.

"We are confronted," said he, "with conditions and questions that never before menaced Pittsburgh. The conditions governing the trade have entirely changed. We have competitors now which we never had before, and they are selling iron cheaper than it was ever sold. How can we continue to pay \$5.50 for puddling when in the eastern mills the puddlers work for \$3.60 per ton and pay their helpers? They also pay their finishing men less than we do by 25 per cent. It is simply out of the question to pay the scale and compete with the east."

Three additional signatures were received Friday. They were: The Indiana Iron company, of Muncie, Ind.; Mitchell & Tranter, of Covington, Ky.; and Carnegie's Twenty-ninth street rolling mills, this city.

The Homestead Situation.

The advisory committee of the Homestead strikers met Friday and completed arrangements for the protection of their interests during the wage war. Their organization is thorough, and consists of sub-committees on the preservation of order, regulation of the sale of liquor in saloons, and protection from outside labor. The rivers will be patrolled and watched day and night. About forty skiffs and the steam yacht Edna are in the service of the men, who guard the bank carefully on both sides of the river. The river patrol is in charge of one man, who has had considerable experience in such matters, and he is assisted by a large number of others.

The headquarters of the men will be removed to Eighth avenue, and it will be fitted up in a manner to suit all purposes of the association. There will be thirty incandescent lights put in and a private telegraph wire, which will put the association in communication with every town and hamlet in the United States, will be run into the headquarters. Twenty members of the Amalgamated association are acting as special officers to preserve the peace. All efforts have been cut down, and every effort will be made to prevent the hanging of others. The saloon keepers have been requested to regulate their saloons, and keep all mobs out of the places.

The men are disposed to keep the peace, but if an attempt is made to operate the plant with non-union men there will probably be trouble. All employees were notified Friday to call at the office Saturday afternoon to receive their pay and notice of discharge.

Capital versus Labor.

The great lockout of the thousands of toilers will be watched from day to day with intense interest by the friends of order all over the land. It will be a herculean struggle between labor and capital, in which each side maintains its contention to be right, and that of its opponent wrong. It is impossible to predict the outcome. There is the \$200,000 of the workmen's money employed as the munitions of war against the \$25,000,000 capital of the mill owners. While it is certain the latter will not fight till they have lost their all, as the former are determined to do it if need be, still Carnegie and his supporters will be ready to sacrifice \$250,000, or the one hundredth part of their capital, for the sake of a victory for their principle. It is not to be, however, a mere battle of dollars. It will be a battle of men, a battle of hearts against heads, a battle of human need against human greed. Almost from the start the sympathy of the masses—whether rightfully or not—will be on the side of the strikers. This is an advantage that puts vast odds against the millionaires. Still, it is hardly to be expected that they will concede much before they have actually begun to be heavy losers financially.

KANSAS WHEAT CROP.

It Is So Enormous That the Farmers Can Not Harvest It.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 4.—Kansas farmers are having great trouble in securing sufficient hands to harvest the enormous crop of wheat in the state, most of which is now ready for cutting. There is an alarming scarcity of farm hands and the farmers are offering high wages to secure sufficient help. At all the stations along the Santa Fe railway the trains are daily besieged by farmers trying to secure men to work. They offer from \$2 to \$3 a day with board, wages which have never been known to prevail in the state before.

Last year's wheat crop was 54,055,000 bushels and the yield this year will probably exceed that of any previous year in the history of the state. In the central and northern portions of the state at least 20,000 farm hands can find employment at wages ranging from \$2 to \$3 a day with board during the present harvest.

THE DANDY CORWIN!

She Gathers in a Whole Fleet of Law-Defying British Vessels.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 4.—The excursion steamer Queen arrived at Nanaimo from Alaska Friday, bringing word that twenty-five sailing schooners flying the British flag, together with the British steamer Coquillon, chartered to act as tender to the sailing fleet, have all been gathered in by Captain Hooper, of the United States revenue steamer Corwin, for violation of the United States revenue laws.

The twenty-five schooners and the British steamer were in the port of Etches, when the Corwin came into the harbor and gathered them all in. About all the sailors in Alaskan waters have been boarded by the Corwin or other United States warships forming the patrol. The Mohican, Ramo, Forta, Haler and Corwin are all in Sitka. The news was a great surprise here. It is thought Captain Hooper's action was to cut off the schooners from their source of supplies, thus starving them home. This will not work, very many of them, as they are equipped for the whole season, but a few may be compelled to return.

The Coquillon is a single-masted propeller of 180 tons burden, carrying twenty men and five passengers. She had on board nearly 6,000 seal skins valued at \$70,000, besides all stores for the fleet. She is owned by the Union Steamship company, and was chartered by the British Columbia Seal association of Victoria. The twenty-five British schooners were boarded in Port Etches, and after being given reasonable time for weather and repairs, they were ordered out of the harbor.

The seizure of the Coquillon leaves all the British sailing fleet in the northern waters without supplies. The Coquillon is discharging all the seal skins which she received from the masters and is also discharging all stores which she was going to put on board the sealers when Captain Hooper took her in charge.

A FREE SILVER BILL PASSED

By the United States Senate—How the Senators Voted.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The following is the full text of a bill passed by the senate Friday:

That the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States, to be coined for his benefit, and it shall be the duty of the mint officers, upon the terms and conditions which are provided by law for the deposit and coinage of gold, to coin such bullion into the standard dollars authorized by the act of Feb. 28, 1878, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of standard silver dollars and to restore its legal tender character," and such coins shall be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private. The act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of \$100,000,000 of the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed. Provided, That the receipt of the treasury shall prove to have collected all the silver bullion in the treasury purchased with silver or gold certificates.

The following is the vote in detail: Yea—Allen, Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Cameron, Cockrell, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Harris, Hill, Jones, of Nevada, Keegan, Kyle, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Puffer, Ransom, Sanders, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Wolcott—29.

Nays—Allison, Bruce, Carey, Carlisle, Cullum, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Felton, Gallinger, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, McPherson, Manderson, Palmer, Perkins, Proctor, Sawyer, Schaeffer, Warren, Washington, Whit—23.

Didn't Get a Cent.

ST. PAUL, July 4.—The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha passenger train was held up Friday night about one mile east of Kasota, Minn., by two masked men who held up the engineer and fireman and made the express messenger open the car door. The messenger, however, had time to throw all the money back of the safe, and the robbers finding the safe empty, fled, and are still at large.

Boys Terribly Injured.

ECKERT, Ind., July 4.—A terrific explosion occurred at West Fork, near here, Friday night. Three hundred dollars worth of fireworks were stored in Wyandotte hall awaiting the Fourth of July. In some unknown manner the hall completely exploded, causing a loss of \$1,500 to \$4,000. Two boys named Jones and Reiser were horribly injured.

CLAIMS AGAINST CHILL.

Baltimore's Indemnity Dispute Not Yet Settled—Egan's Complaint.

NEW YORK, July 4.—A special cable to The Herald from Valparaiso says: I have just returned from Santiago, where I asked the minister of foreign affairs for the latest information regarding the indemnity to be paid on account of the assaults on the sailors of the United States cruiser Baltimore, in Valparaiso. He told me that the last dispatches relative to the question were passed when Senator Montt still represented Chile at Washington. At that time Minister Montt told Secretary Blaine that the claims presented on the part of the United States would not be considered by his government unless the amounts were greatly reduced.

Minister Montt requested that notes on the question be exchanged between the two governments. Secretary Blaine replied to him the day following, saying that President Harrison would not authorize the secretary to exchange notes on the basis proposed. Secretary Blaine further told him that President Harrison intended to push the claims when the time was ripe for it.

Minister Egan has made complaints to the foreign office against the treatment of him by Dr. and Ricardo Trumbull. He requested the government to endeavor to stop the Trumbulls publishing any more articles about him which will tend to make the ministers from the United States ridiculous.